THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXI. TUESDAY, December 23, 1806. No. 1057.

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Front-Street, next door to the corner of Market-Street.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by Bond, Note, or Book Account, are requested to make payment, as no longer indulgence will be given.

JOHN OSBORNE.

Pittsburgh, December 1, 1806.

He is opening at his Store In Wood Street,

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods and Groceries,

which he will sell low for Cash or Country Produce. tf

Lands for Sale.

TWO Tracts of Land laying on Racoon creek, near White's mill, Washington county, Pennsylvania, one containing 393 acres, the other 295 acres. These lands for situation and fertility, are exceeded by none in that part of the country, having been taken up at an early period. On one of which tracts there is a very natural and desirable mill scite,—on both excellent Sugar camps, and on each a tenement cleared sufficient for the support of a small family. The title indisputable. Any person inclining to purchase will please to call on Mr. SAMUEL MERCHANT, adjoining one of the tracts, who will shew them, and for terms to

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 1, 1806. tf.

N. B. If these lands are not sold previous to the sugar season, the sugar camps on each will be let on reasonable terms. *T. C.*

GENEVA GLASS.

THE *Subscriber informs his friends and the public that he has the* AGENCY *of the* GENEVA GLASS WORKS *for this place, and that he has now on hand a general assortment of Glass, which will be sold at the usual prices.*

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, December 1, 1806. tf.

Barley raisers, Attention!

NO more BARLEY will be received at POINT BREWERY until the 15th of January next, at which time it will be taken in at the present price of Fifty-three Cents per bushel.

For James O'Hara,
GEORGE SHIRAS.

Pittsburgh, November 27, 1806.

ISAAC WICKERSHAM,

Lately from Philadelphia.

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the WIRE-WORKING Business in all its different branches, in the house of *Benjamin Herr*, in Market Street, corner of the Diamond, opposite the sign of the Bear, where he makes,

ROWLING SCREENS, both single and double, for cleaning of Wheat and Flaxseed.
Screens and all kinds of Riddles for Dutch Fans
Shutting and standing Screens for mills.
Reving-seives, for cleaning Wheat, Rye, Oats, Flax-seed, and Clover-seed.
Indian meal Sifters.
Screens and Riddles, for bricklayers and plaisterers.
Paper moulds, and Rag Tables
All kinds of wire work for cellar windows, spring-houses, safes, and sky-lights.
Fenders for fire places, bird-cages, rat-traps, &c. &c.

All of which are done in the neatest manner, and will be sold at the Philadelphia prices.

N. B. Orders from the country duly attended to.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 1806

WARNER & LLOYD,

TAYLORS AND *HABIT MAKERS.*

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, customers, and the public in general, that they have removed their Shop from Second Street to the house of Mr. Beltzhoover between the corner of Mr. Adams and Mr. M'Clurg's Stores, in the Diamond, where the said business will be carried on in all its various branches; and likewise, that they have just received from their correspondents in Philadelphia, the particulars of the present fall FASHIONS, both for *Ladies* and *Gentlemen's Dresses* as far as it respects their business. They flatter themselves by the assistance of the same, and their experimental knowledge of the business, to be able to give general satisfaction.

N. B. *Military Uniforms* neatly executed.

Pittsburgh, November 18, 1806.

FOR SALE.

A DONATION Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the first donation district, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres.—The terms of sale will be made known by applying to.

H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

DONATION LANDS,
FOR SALE.

FIRST DISTRICT. No.	Acres.
3	300
10	500
17	50
17	250
106	200
129	200
141	200
147	200
152	200
156	200
178	200
189	200
194	200

SECOND DISTRICT. No.	Acres.
16	300
37	250
40	250
189	250
259	200
399	200
406	200
410	200
416	200
421	200
1808	200
1811	200
1825	200
1908	200
1918	200

THIRD DISTRICT. No.	Acres.
443	200
444	200
463	200
481	200
495	200
497	200
566	200
642	200
1889	200
1937	200

FOURTH DISTRICT. No.	Acres.
76	250
719	200
727	200
794	200
812	200
855	200

FIFTH DISTRICT. No.	Acres.
98	250
881	200
882	200
979	200
1007	200
1041	200

SIXTH DISTICT. No.	Acres.
56	300
113	250
1112	200
1124	200
1142	200
1160	200
1206	200
1234	200
1236	200
1238	200
1240	200
1242	200
1271	200
1280	200

SEVENTH DISTRICT. No.	Acres.
1334	200
1351	200
1357	200
1366	200
1375	200
1378	200
1400	200
1401	200
1435	200
1444	200
1469	200
1511	200

EIGHTH DISTRICT. No.	Acres.
159	250
1627	200
1642	200
1680	200
1683	200
1684	200
1710	200
1720	200

TENTH DISTRICT. No.	Acres.
209	250
1969	200
2031	200
2071	200
2163	200

RALPH MARLIN, Esq. at *Meadville*; WILLIAM ELLIOT, Esq. at his Mill, *Slippery Rock*, and JOHN CARLISLE STEWART, Esq. *New Castle*, will shew the lands, in their respective neighbourhoods. Application made to Mr. ANTHONY CROTHERS of *Philadelphia*, (now in the town of *Mercer*), who is duly authorised to contract for the sale of any part thereof; or to the Subscriber *South Fourth*, near *Walnut street, Philadelphia.*

JOHN ASHLEY.

September 1, 1806.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on the 1st of Novembe , instant, an apprentice to the Coppersmith and Tinning trade, named JAMES RAMMAGE, about 16 years of age, and about 5 feet high, dark complexion, black eyes, and a pleasant countenance. Had on and took with him one drab coloured cloth round-about, and one striped cotton do. both half worn, one swansdown waiscoat and one yellow striped do. one pair of tow trowsers coloured with tanners bark, an old hat, and a pair of half worn shoes. It is supposed he went off in company with a yellow fellow named Tom, the property of Mr. Robert Semple, of this place. The above reward will be paid to any person who will apprehend and secure said apprentice so that his master may get him again, together with reasonable charges if brought home.

SAMUEL HUBLEY.

Ptttsburgh, November 7, 1806.

Lands for Sale,

Lying between the Beaver Creeks.

SIX Tracts of Land of the first quality, in the neighbourhood of Greersburgh, will be Sold by the subscriber at a credit of five years. Those Lands are in a good settlement, both for Mills and Houses of Public Worship. An indisputable title will be given. *Barnard Vanhorne*, adjoining one of the tracts, will shew the lands to any person who may wish to see them. For terms apply to

JEREMIAH BARKER.

Pittsburgh, November 14, 1806.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, containi 153 acres, situate in Pitt township, A eny county, adjoining lands of David I ohn Diller, and James Milligan. This t is first rate land and has about 60 acres cle nd under good fence, a good house and b erected thereon, and a bearing apple and pea rchard. For terms apply to *Dunning M'N* Esq. or to

H. HASLET

Pittsburgh, November 17, 1806.

FOR SALE.

A TRACT of Land containing 400 acres, situate on the waters of Robinson's run in Robinson townsip, Allegheny county, about 5 miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of George Cubbage, James Ewing, Esquire, and others. On this tract there is 30 acres cleared and under good fence Apply to

H HASLET.

Pittsburgh, November 17, 1806.

FOR SALE,

A LOT in the Borough of Pittsburgh, situate on Liberty and Penn Streets, marked on the general plan of the Borough, No. 120, and bounded by Lots Nos. 119 and 121. Apply to GEORGE ARMSTRONG, Esq. in Greensburgh, or to

H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th October, 1806.

Banton & Miltenberger,

(Lately from Philadelphia.)

Copper Smiths, Tin Plate Workers and Japanners.

HAVE *commenced their Manufactory at the corner of Market and Front streets, Pittsburgh. They flatter themselves that from a number of years experience in the different branches of their business, they will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may please to favour them with their commands.*

They not only warrant their work good, but also elegant of the kind; their Japanned Ware for strength and beauty, is superior to any manufactured in the United States, and as they TIN WARES, *of every description, Merchants and others can have their orders executed on the shortest notice, and at a very reduced price; they therefore hope by their attention, punctuality and good workmanship, to merit the patronage of the public.*

N. B. Old Waiters, Bread Trays &c. Japanned.

☞ *Sign Painting on Japanned Tin, neatly executed.*

*** *Banton & Miltenberger, inform the citizens of the Western Country, &c. that they have a large and extensive assortment of STILLS, of every size, manufactured by them—so that persons wishing to purchase may be accomodated on as good terms as at any other place, and may be suited to their mind.*

Pittsburgh, February 10th, 1806.

SEASONABLE GOODS.

HERR & ENOCHS,

INFORM their friends and the public in general that they have just received a general assortmet of

Dry Goods, Queensware, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

All of which they are detrmined to sell low for Cash or approved of Country produce.

They have also on hand a quantity of *LAKE SALT*, by the barrel, and BARR IRON, by the ton or Cwt.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 24, 1806.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Have just received a fresh supply of

MERCHANDIZE,

Which they are determined to sell low for Cash, or such country produce as will meet their approbation.

They have also,

Barr Iron, and Castings,

by the ton; with a large assortment of

Drugs and Patent Medicine,

AS USUAL.

WRENSHALL & BOGGS.

Pittsburgh, 27th May, 1806. 6m.

POWDER,

Of a superior Quality,
Made by Jonathan Egley,
FOR SALE, BY

HENRY WOLF.

Pittsburgh, November 20, 1806.

For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,

THE TABLE OF FEES,

established by law for Justices of the Peace and Constables.

BOSTON, *Nov.* 29.

From Rotterdam, Oct. 14.—By the Caravan, Gilchrist, from Holland, we have accounts to the 18th October, several days the latest.—They state, that it was reported at Rotterdam, that a conference was to take place between the Emperor Napoleon, the King of Prussia, and King Louis, of Holland, before hostilities were resorted to, That the imperial and royal meeting was to be on the 18th October, and that King Louis, sat out from the Hague the 5th, probably to repair to the place of meeting.

By the Pilgrim, Captain Wheelwright from Rotterdam, we have received Holland papers to the 17th October. They are full of war-looking movements in France, Prussia, Russia, &c.—The Prussian army had actually been joined by 20,000 Saxons, and the Russians, in much strength—though at a great distance—were on their march for Germany. Every engine within the controul of Bonaparte, appeared to be in motion, to give effect and success to his attack on Prussia, at the same time negociations were still in operation between France and Prussia; and there were men of deep calculation who pronounced that war with Prussia would not take place. Such is the riddle.

One thing appears certain—the continuation of the war—Great Britain and Russia against France.

FROM SPAIN.—Capt. Clark, from Cadiz, arrived yesterday, informs that when he sailed, a fleet of ten sail of the line (9 French and one Spanish, the remains of the combined fleet defeated off Trafalgar) had dropped down, with wood and water aboard to proceed to sea the first opportunity.—It was conjectured they were bound to the Spanish Main: and that Admiral Collingwood with four sail of the line, was cruizing off the harbour.

NEW-YORK, *Dec.* 4.

By the Danish ship Providentia, the editors of the New-York Gazette have received Hamburgh Papers to the 11th of October inclusive; from which the following Translations are made. The news now given is important, because it plainly shews a determination on the part of the confederated powers to check the progress of the ambitious Corsican at the point of the bayonet—it will be good for the world if they succeed.

[illegible] formidable. Exclusive of the grand French army which is still in Germany, and which actually amounts to 160,000 or 170,000 men, another army of 100,000 is collected in the vicinity of Wesel.

EMMERICH, Sept. 28.—We have just learnt that the whole camp of Zeist, of 16,000 men has broke up and marched towards Wesel, to be quartered in the vincinity of that fortress.—Their head-quarters will be at Wesel, which fortress will be placed in a respectable state of defence.

PRAGUE, Sept. 25.—A cordon of nine regiments of infantry, and three regiments of cavalry, has been ordered to march partly towards Saxony, and partly towards Anspach and Baireuth, It will be commanded by three Field-Marshals Lieutenants—Kerper, Gottensheim and Hohenlohe Battenstein. A second one is ordered to advance from Austria.

MERSEBURG, Sept. 30.—The Prussian army now concentrated in Saxony, amounts to 150,000. The troops of Saxony, have already joined those under Hohenlohe, who has in consequence dispatched several regiments to the main army. The corps under General Kalkreuth has already arrived from Pomerania, and joined the army.

The corps under the Duke Eugene of Wurtemburgh, has broke up from the vicinity of Nordhousen, and is marching by forced marches towards Westphalia. Gen. Le Coq passed through Heilegenstadt the day before yesterday, in order, as is reported, to take the command in chief in Westphalia.

HAGUE, Oct. 4.—His Majesty the King received a courier last Wednesday, at the moment when he was going to set out for the army at Ziest, and had given all the necessary orders for the purpose—after the arrival of which he put off his departure for an unlimited time.—He immediately after, on the same day, held a cabinet council, and it was determined to call an extraordinary assembly of their Mightenesses, for which purpose the necessary circulars to the absent members were issued without delay. It was said that his majesty would personally make some important communications to their high mightinesses on the state of the finances.

FRANKFORT ON THE MAINE, OCT. 3.

H. M. the Emperor Napoleon, arrived here from Mentz in the night between the first and the 2d inst. accompanied by his brother Prince Jerome, and many eminent military officers. His majesty set out from hence for Aschaffenburg.

HAMBURG, OCT. 9.

From all the latest accounts, the French army seems to concentrate itself between Bamberg and Wirtzberg, and all the marching divisions take their route in that direction.

The Russian army under Kutusow and Prince Bagration, on its march to join the Prussians, is estimated at 80,000 men.

VIENNA, SEPT. 24.

His majesty the emperor set out for Upper Austria, to view the arrangements making [illegible]

for the defence of that country, in the vicinity of the city of Ems, and along the river of the same name. For this reason the Archduke Charles will also set out for that quarter at the end of this or the beginning of next week.

Under the present existing circumstances in Europe and the North of Germany, his Majesty the Emperor has determined to adopt an armed neutrality.

Lord Lauderdale returned.—We understand that a vessel, belonging to Newburyport, has arrived at Salem, from Alicant, in 35 days, the captain of which informs, that the day before he sailed, which was on the 25th of October, the American Consul read him a letter, which he had just received from Paris by post stating that Lord Lauderdale left Paris on the 13th, and had proceeded directly for London. Captain Thurlow fell in with an English squadron, by one of which he was boarded and informed that the account was true, agreeing perfectly as to date, and adding that *he arrived in England on the 16th.* We therefore presume it is no longer a question, as to the fact, these accounts confirming that of capt. Gilchrist.

At this important event, we do not hesitate to express a high degree of satisfaction. Whether the blustering of the king of Prussia end in a humiliating tete a tete with Bonaparte, and in the quiet surrender of a part of his empire and the whole of his independence, or not, it appears to be decided that Great Britain yet presents herself a formidable and we sincerely trust, an impregnable barrier against the power of France

Private accounts from Holland state, that the measures of government, for defence of the country, were every where opposed. A number of young men who were put in requisition at the Hague, on being ordered to take arms and join the French against the Prussians, absolutely refused to proceed. To induce them to change their determination, they were told that an invasion by the English might be expected. Their answer was—"Let them come; it is not us they seek to destroy."

Extract of a letter from Trinidad, dated November 14.

"Miranda is here with his army, in the most deplorable condition. After his attack on the Main, he proceeded to Barbadoes, but was fearful to land, the shore being lined with sheriffs waiting to lay hold of him for debts contracted there. He immediately left that place, and arrived here a few days ago; in consequence of which a meeting of merchants and others petitioned the government to compel him to leave the place. They have not however, been successful. The governor has pledged himself, that he should carry on no offensive operations while here, unless instructed so to do by his court. He is execrated by his own followers, I really pity a number of those young men whom he has so shamefully deceived. Thus [illegible] and ransacking of any country! Miranda is so much in debt, and so many people ready to lay hold of him, should an opportunity offer that I think he will never leave this Island."

WASHINGTON CITY, *December 5.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DECEMBER 3.

The House met this day at 11 o'clock. The standing committees, as nominated by the speaker, were read.—Mr. J. Randolph is not of the committee of ways and means—J. Clay, of Philadelphia, succeeds him as chairman of that important committee.

The correspondence, accompanying the President's message, contained nothing either new or interesting.

The following is a list of the standing committees:

Of Elections—Messrs. Findley, Elmer, Eppes, Chittenden, Schureman, Bidwell and Elies.

Of Claims—Messrs. Holmes, Moore, (of S. C.) Moore, Bedinger, Stanford, Stanton, Talmadge.

Commerce and Manufactures—Messrs. Crowninshield, M'Creery, Early, Dana, Newton, Marion, Richards.

Ways and Means—Messrs. J. Clay, R. Nelson, Quincey, D. R. Williams, Mosely, Garnet, Meriwether.

Of Public Lands—Messrs. Boyle, Morrow, Darby, Basset, Russell, G. W. Campbell, Hastings.

Of Revisal and unfinished Business.—Messrs. Tenney, Alston, Claiborne.

Of Accounts.—Messrs. Conrad, Davenport, Cutts.

DECEMBER 3.

The House convened this day at 11 o'clock, and immediately took into consideration, (in committee of the whole on the state of the union) the president's message of yesterday.—On motion of Mr. Dawson, the various objects of the message, viz.—the aggressions of Spain—the African slave trade—the exploring of the western waters, &c.—were respectively refered to different committees of seven members. That part of the message which relates to the continuation of the Mediterranean fund—the appropriation of the surpluss of revenue, &c. &c.—was refered to the committee of ways and means.

The following message was received from the president:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America.

I have the satisfaction to inform you that the negociations pending between the United States and the government of Great Britain, is proceeding in a spirit of friendship and accommodation which promises a result of mutual advan-

Delays indeed have taken place, occasioned by the long illness, and subsequent death of the British minister charged with that duty. But the commissioners appointed by that government to resume the negociation, have shewn every disposition to hasten its progress: it is however a work of time; as many arrangements are necessary to place our future harmony on stable grounds. In the mean time, we find, by the communications of our plenipotentiaries, that a temporary suspension of the act of the last session, prohibiting certain importations, would, as a mark of candid disposition on our part, and of confidence in the temper and views with which they have been met, have a happy effect on its course.

A step so friendly will afford further evidence that all our proceedings have flowed from views of justice and conciliation, and that we give them willingly that form which may best meet corresponding dispositions.

Add to this that the same motives which produced the postponement of the act to the 15th of November last, are in favor of its further suspension: and as we have reason to hope that it may soon yield to arrangements of mutual consent and convenience, justice seems to require that the same measure may be dealt out to the few cases which may fall within its short course, as to all others preceding and following it. I cannot, therfore, but recommend the suspension of this act for a reasonable time, on considerations of justice, amity, and the public interests.

TH: JEFFERSON.

December 3d, 1806.

On motion of Mr. John Randolph, this message was refered to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. J. Randolph, Marion, Van Cortlandt, M'Creery, and Chandler.

Mr. J. Clay, proposed a resolution to the following effect:

Resolved, That the committee on post-offices and roads be directed to enquire into the expediency of authorizing the post-masters of the cities of Philadelphia and New-York to establish within the said cities or their suburbs offices for the reception of letters. This motion occasioned some conversation, on the ground that if Philadelphia and N. York claimed such an accommodation, there were other cities and towns to which it could not be justly refused. Whereupon, it was agreed to include in the resolution, Charleston, S. C. Baltimore, Boston and Salem.

The resolution so amended was adopted.

The house then adjourned till to-morrow.

DECEMBER 4.

This day being fixed for the appointment of a Chaplain on the part of the house of representatives, little public business was done.

A petition from the inhabitants of York-Town, Harrisburgh, &c. praying for the establishment of a post-road, was read and refered to the committee on post-offices and roads.

A petition from the owners of vessels navigating the Sound, was presented, and refered to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

The appointment of a Chaplain. The two candidates offered were, the Rev. Mr. Elliot and the Rev. Mr. Lowry. On counting the votes it appeared, that Mr. Elliot had 52 votes, *Mr.* Lowry 50, Dr. Grant 1, and *Mr.* M'Clasky 1; and as no person had a majority, the house proceeded to ballot a second time, when *Mr.* Elliot had 61 votes, and was chosen. In the last ballot, there was one vote for Mr. Sloan.

Mr. *J. Randolph*, from the committee to whom was refered the president's message of yesterday, reported—

An act to suspend the operation of an act, entitled, "An act to prohibit the importation of certain goods, wares and merchandize," and to remit the penalties incurred under the same.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the operation of the act, passed the 18th day of April last, entitled "An act to prohibit the importation of certain goods, wares and merchandize," be and the same hereby is suspended until the day of next,

And be it further enacted, That all penalties, fines, and forfeitures, which may have been incurred by virtue of the provisions of the aforesaid act, be, and the same hereby are respectively remitted. This act shall take effect from and after the passing thereof.

Read twice, and refered to a committee of the whole house, to-morrow.

Mr. *Lewis* called the attention of the house to the subject of erecting a bridge across the Potomac, which had been fully disucussed the last session. Owing to the late period of the session, or to some other circumstance, the bill, which had passed the house for this purpose, had been postponed by the other branch of the legislature to this session. That the subject might again receive a full investigation, he moved the reference of the report to the select committee, together with all the documents, connected with the business, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Which motion was agreed to—Ayes 57—Noes 29.

SENATE.

THURSDAY DECEMBER 4.

Mr. Mitchell made a motion in the following words,

Resolved, That so much of the message of the president of the United States, to both houses of Congress of the 2d December as relates to the fortification and defence of our seaports, harbours, and waters, be refered to a select committee, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. *Mitchell* also made a motion as follows:

Resolved, That so much of the president's message as relates to binding to observance of the peace and of good behaviour, such persons as meditate enterprizes against the territories of nations in amity with the United States, be refered to a select committee, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Tracy offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the president of the United States be and he hereby is requested to cause to be laid before the Senate, such information documents, papers and correspondence, as may be in his power, and which he may think proper to communicate, respecting the subject of his message of the 3d December inst. in which a suspension of the non-importation act is recommended.

Ordered to lie on the table.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY, December 23, 1806.

It is reported, and we have reason to believe the report true, that the second bill of indictment sent up to the Grand Jury by the Attorney for the District of Kentucky, on the 2d inst. against Col. Burr, met the same fate as the first, to wit:—*Not a true bill.* It is further said, that the citizens of Frankfort gave a splendid ball to Col Burr, in honor of his acquittal, and that the morning following he left Frankfort on his way to Tennessee.

A letter from an officer in the American army at Natchitoches, says—"The Spaniards are three to one against us, and all on horseback, and armed as follows—a *spear* on a pole, and tied with a string to the saddle, which they through with great certainty—also a *carbine* slung across their shoulder, a large pistol and a rope which is called by them a *cabras*, which they throw 10 or 12 yards with such certainty that they seldom fail to catch a man on horseback in full speed; they look like Indians; every man has 2 or 3 horses which he takes with him to war."

From the Frankfort (Ken.) PALLADIUM, of December 4, 1806.

The committee appointed to enquire into the conduct of Judge Sebastian, met on Thursday last, and after a very laborious, patient and impartial investigation, *unanimously* agreed on Monday, to a resolution expressive of the Judge's guilt. The charge of having received a pension from the Spanish government, was not only satisfactorily proved to the committee by testimony, but acknowledged by the Judge himself.

Previous to the meeting of the committee on Thursday, Mr. Sebastian addressed a letter to the house of representatives, requesting that no enquiry should be entered into until he had a reasonable time allowed him to bring forward his testimony to rebut the charges. After considerable debate, the house rejected the application and the committee proceeded. Soon [illegible] from the governor, enclosing the Judge's resignation; the committee, notwithstanding, proceeded with the enquiry, conceiving that his resignation could not come properly before them, as they were acting under the orders of the house, and until discharged by it, they felt themselves obliged to pursue the object for which they were constituted.

In conformity to the wishes of the chairman of the committee, we shall not attempt to present any epitome of the evidence adduced on this momentous and highly interesting occasion; but our readers will have no reason to regret this as the whole is incorporated with the report, for the purpose of being laid before the public with all possible dispatch.

Col. Burr was present in the Federal Court on Tuesday morning.

Just as this paper was going to press, we received the following information:

Mr. M'Nair, a resident at St. Louis, which place he left on the 17th of November last, arrived in town last night. He informs us that every report which represents the people of Louisiana as in a state of revolt, or inclined to a revolution, is utterly false; that when an alarm of that kind was preposterously raised about the last of October, opposition to any such measure seemed to be the universal sentiment.

The report of Col. Burr's having issued commissions, and all the circumstances connected with it originated in a thoughtless sally of a gentleman who was amusing himself by playing on the credulity, fears, and weakness of one whose intellects he respected too little to apprehend any serious consequences from his conduct.

As soon as he discovered his error he seriously declared the whole was a jest—made affidavit that he knew nothing of any one fact which has been alledged, and this affidavit was delivered to the executive of the territory.

The 15th of November passed over, as the previous days had, without commotion or apprehension.

We have seen a letter from a gentleman at New-Madrid to his friend in this place, dated the 1st of November, at which time, no disturbances had broken out in that district, nor were there any threatening appearances. The writer is an intelligent man.

CHILLICOTHE, *December 11.*

On Tuesday the second inst. the governor of this state sent the following *confidential communication* to both houses of the legislature:

To the general assembly of the state of Ohio.

A *number* of concurrent circumstances, received from sources on which the greatest possible reliance may be placed, warrants, a belief, that some hostile expedition is on foot inimical to the peace and interests of the United States, as well as calculated to prove ruinous to the peace and prosperity of the western part thereof. As chief magistrate of this state, I have thought it a duty I owe to my fellow-citizens—to this state, and to the general government, to lay the information I have received before the representatives of the people, that their united wisdom might direct to some means of prevention, as far as in their power, towards counteracting the evil designs.

I have it from a gentleman of great respectability, clothed by the United States with a public character, that a person living near Marietta, on the Ohio river, but out of the jurisdiction of this state, has avowed himself an agent of a gentleman late high in office in the United States, and is empowered, and is actually preparing a flotilla, consisting of from ten to fifteen batteaus, forty feet long, on Muskingum river, and is purchasing up provisions to load them with, and endeavouring to engage active, enterprising young men, to sail therein down the Ohio, who are promised pay and rations from the time of engagement, with promises of future fortunes, &c. that this agent proposed to two gentlemen of great respectability to join in a plan suggested by his principal, and which *he* had engaged in, which would procure for them ample fortunes; which plan was to attack and seize the city of New-Orleans and its dependencies, the money in the bank and treasury (which amounts to upwards of two millions of dollars) the military stores, and a fine park of French brass artillery laying there, and to erect a government independent of the United States, under the protection of a foreign European power, and finally to force, or draw the people of the western country to secede from the Union, by sundry means pointed out. It has also been suggested, that three different small armaments below this, on the Ohio, are preparing to join in this expedition, and if all are permitted to join, will amount to thirteen hundred men, the force designed to commence operations with—and from which, owing to the disaffection of the people of that territory, and the expectation that the American troops will be kept in motion by another power, success is strongly calculated on. It is also strongly suspected that a foreign gentleman friendly to the enterprize, has pecuniary means equal to the extent and wants thereof, at command.

On Friday last, I received a communication from a general officer in the militia, in the first division informing me, that two boats loaded with artillery, muskets and bayonets, new, and of French manufactures, passed down the Ohio, on board of which were gentlemen who spoke the French language; that for want of legal authority, he was not able to gratify his patriotic wishes in arresting them.

Under this state of things it is submitted whether the public energies of Ohio ought not to be directed towards counteracting that part of the preparing forces within our jurisdiction, on the Muskingum river, and the securing the agent preparing them, if possible? And indeed, it is thought other forces may descend the Ohio from above, and which might be stopt in the Ohio while floating down towards the point of junction.

EDWARD TIFFIN.

Chillicothe, Dec. 2d, 1806.

As soon as the law of the general assembly passed both houses, which clothes the governor with unlimited powers, to enable him to act with energy, and which was bottomed on his confidential communication made to them, we are informed he sent off an express to Marietta, to arrest the flotilla and the agents employed in that quarter; and for fear it might escape, and other preparations which, we understand, was to leave Pittsburgh and other points on the Ohio, get under way, we are told an express has gone on to Cincinnati, with orders to plant some artillery on the banks there, and call out such part of the militia as will be competent to arrest and examine every boat passing down the river, and secure any military party or parties that may be attempting to get to the place of general rendezvous.

After reading the following extracts from Gov. Tichenor's last speech, before the general assembly of Vermont, every honest man must rejoice that the arts of democracy have not been *effectually*, although *industriously*, employed to turn him from an office in which his principles and his practice so loudly proclaim his patriotism:—

"As the science of forming and administering a good government furnishes the means of procuring to mankind the greatest possible degree of happiness, I confidently hope we shall enter on the performance of the great and solemn duty assigned to us by our constituents, with corresponding sentiments of candor and solicitude. And as a republican government is, for an enlightened and virtuous community, the best which human wisdom has yet devised; it necessarily follows, that its ministers and legislators should consider themselves as the guardians and trustees of the people; to promote whose happiness, they should on all occasions exercise their most mature judgment, and unbiassed opinion. It is a trust from providence, for the abuse of which we are highly responsible.

"A due regard to considerations of this nature, will secure us against the influence of faction, the rage of party, and the undue exercise of the power committed to our charge. As freedom lies between the extremes of anarchy and despotism, it has, in every country, been impelled in one or the other direction, by the prejudices and passions of the inconsiderate and ignorant, or the cupidity of the base and unprincipled. If we calmly and impartially recur to the struggles which have been made in the old world, to introduce and maintain free governments, and the successive changes thro' which they have passed, owing to the perpetual conflicts between wisdom and folly, between patriotism, and unwarrantable ambition, we shall resolve them all into the lust of power, and a disposition "studious of change and pleased with novelty." From all these we may derive

lessons of practical instruction; and realize the truth of that important political maxim, that "no free government can continue long to exist, unless the utmost harmony and most conciliatory spirit pervades its councils." Rivalship for power produces an abandonment of principle, and ought to be guarded against by the representatives of a free people, as the cause of every species of mischief and of misery.

"In our local relations, no part of the globe seems to be better situated, for the establishment and preservation of rational liberty, than that in which a kind Providence has placed us. Blessed with a fruitful soil, which rewards with abundance the industry of the husbandman; and engaged in commerce only so far as it furnishes the conveniences or elegances of life, and increases the value of our productive labor, we may live independent of the national policy of Europe, and successfully cultivate the arts of peace and domestic happiness.

"To adopt measures the least burdensome and invidious for the support of government—to provide for an adequate and impartial administration of justice—the support of schools and colleges—the defence of the state by a well organized and well armed militia—to promote the interests of religion and morality, and to secure to industry its lawful acquisitions, comprise your principal duties.

"While the path of duty is thus plain, and the public good the great object to which, as virtuous citizens and enlightened statesmen, you will refer all your actions; I may reasonably draw the pleasing conclusion, that the civil officers for the ensuing year will be appointed without any regard to the wishes or jealousies of men who seek only their own advancement; or combinations of individuals, which are the prolific sources of much mischief, and general discontent. In the most improved state of society, there will always exist a diversity of opinion on speculative subjects; and every good government will adopt such general regulations as will ensure, as far as possible, individuals of every shade of opinion, against even the fear of injustice or oppression. It is therefore highly just and expedient, that the civil offices of the state should be filled with men eminent for wisdom, virtue and impartiality."

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public vendue at the court house in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 12th day of January next, the following described property, viz:

A certain Lot or piece of ground, situate in the Borough of Pittsburgh, being part of the lot which is marked on the general plan of the same Borough No. 344, bounded and described as follows, to wit, beginning on the public Diamond or Square, at eighty feet from the corner of Market street and the Diamond Square, and running thence by the same Square and by Lot No. 345 one hundred and sixty feet to Goal Alley, thence by Goal Alley twenty feet towards Fourth street, thence by a line running parrallel with Fourth street eighty feet, thence by a line running parrallel with Market street four feet towards Fourth street, thence by a line running parrallel with Fourth street forty feet towards Market street, thence by a line running parrallel with Market street two feet towards Fourth street, thence by a line running parrallel with Fourth street forty feet towards Market street, and thence by a line running parrallel with Market street twenty-six feet to the place of beginning, subject to a yearly ground rent of one hundred and two dollars, on which is erected one Brick and two Frame Houses. Siezed and taken in execution as the property of Samuel Boyd at the suit of George Bryan and William M'Cutcheon.

Fifty-one acres of land more or less, with a two story square log House eighteen feet by twenty feet, a kitchen sixteen feet square, a black smith shop and stable, and ten acres of land cleared thereon, situate in Versailles township fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, on the great road to Greensburg, in the occupancy of Samuel Peebles. Seized and taken in execution as the estate late of Joseph Springer, deceased, in the hands of his executor Alexander Ogle, at the suit of Peter Gross.

Two hundred and forty-seven acres of land, with a cabin thereon and twenty-six acres cleared, situate in Pitt township, adjoining lands of James Herron, Hugh M'Donald, Christopher Lenhart and others. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Shetler, at the suit of Henry Shetler.

Seventy-three acres and sixty-two perches of land, more or less, and allowance, with about twenty-five acres cleared, and a cabin with a cellar and stone chimney, situate in St. Clair township, about four miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of James Brison, Archibald M'Dermit and the Pittsburgh Manor. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of John Sheriff, deceased, (who was special bail of John Patterson) in the hand of his administratrix Martha Sheriff, at the suit of James Morrison.

One tract of land containing four hundred acres on French Creek, adjoining lands of Adam Brookhousen, on which is twenty acres cleared, with a good cabin thereon. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Long, at the suit of Jacob Hawk. To be sold by

WM. M'CANDLESS, Sheriff.

December, 20, 1806.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber living in St. Clair township, Allegheny county, some time in July last, FIVE HOGS, with the left ear cropt, and a swallow fork in the right ear. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

JOHN GLEN.

December 22, 1806.

List of Causes set down for Trial at January Term, 1807, in the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County.

Lessee of James Hamilton	*vs*	*James Crawford, George Thompson & William Thompson*
John Fredeback	*vs*	*Andrew Williams*
Executors of Peter Harshey, dec.	*vs*	*Joseph Bedsworth & Alexander Irwin*
Same	*vs*	*Same*
George Miller	*vs*	*Samuel Boyd*
H. Leaphart's adms.	*vs*	*Jb. Bausman's adm*
Charles Barnathy for self and wife	*vs*	*Andrew Armstrong*
Les. of S. Ross et al.	*vs*	*Wm. M'Junkins, jr.*
John White	*vs*	*Elam Thomas*
Hugh Cunningham	*vs*	*John White*
Les. of Zk. Wright	*vs*	*Robert White*
Thomas M'Kean Governor of the Com.	*vs*	*Michael Huffnagle and James Brison*
Robert Williby	*vs*	*Joseph M'Knight*
Mathias Hook	*vs*	*Joseph Penny*
Thomas Boyd and Mary his wife	*vs*	*James Boyd*
John Crawford	*vs*	*Robert Smith*
Nathan Bayles	*vs*	*Wm. Barker*
Robert Smith	*vs*	*John Crawford*
Peter Burret	*vs*	*Nathaniel M. Young*
Jacob Server	*vs*	*Michael Rager*
Wm. Anderson	*vs*	*Isaac Lane*
Jacob Castleman	*vs*	*Wm. Fox*
Wm. Evans	*vs*	*Charles Brooks*
Nathaniel Points	*vs*	*Wm. Irwin*
Les. of J. Ramage	*vs*	*Andrew Jack*
John and A. Wills	*vs*	*George Pancake*
Daniel Loughery	*vs*	*Wm. Dunning*
Wm. M'Candless	*vs*	*Thomas Bracken*
Samuel Deal and Wm. Deal	*vs*	*James O'Hara and Robert Vance*
Wm. Dunning	*vs*	*John Rowland*
Commonwealth	*vs*	*Ephraim Jones et al*
Robert Simpson	*vs*	*Samuel Jones*
The heirs of Samuel Peebles, dec.	*vs*	*John M'Millan*
Same	*vs*	*John M'Calister*
Nathaniel Chick	*vs*	*Erastus Daniels*
Geo. M'Cully's adms.	*vs*	*Gen. Jas. Wilkinson*
John and A. Wills	*vs*	*Wm. Cogan*
Ephraim Davis	*vs*	*West Elliot et al.*
Joseph Dorsey	*vs*	*Maccoun & Tilford*
Wm. Valentine	*vs*	*Timothy Murphy*
Les. of N. Bedford	*vs*	*Hardy Rundel*
Alexander M'Nickle	*vs*	*Robert Roberts*
Brown and Wallace	*vs*	*James Irwin joi t obligor with N. Chick and W. Dunning*
Same	*vs*	*Same*
Benj. Knzer bu Geo. Mushrush his next fr end	*vs*	*John Keller & w fe*
John Wills	*vs*	*Thomas Wallace*
John Gormley	*vs*	*Joel Ferree*
Buel and Sellck	*vs*	*Christopher Crofts*
Robert Lynn	*vs*	*Philip Mowry*
Philip Mowry	*vs*	*Robert Lynn*
Wm. Anderson	*vs*	*John Irwin*
Wells	*vs*	*Kirkpatrick*

PRESLEY NEVILL, *Proth'y.*

Just Received, and For Sale,

At *ZADOK CRAMER's BOOK STORE,*
Market Street, Pittsburgh,

The Anatomy of Melancholy,

What it is, with all the Kinds, Causes, Symptoms, Prognostics, and several cures of it.
In three Partitions.
With several sections, members and subsections,
Philosophically, Medicinally, Historically opened and cut up.
By *DEMOCRITUS* Junior.
With a satyrical preface conducing to the following discourse
The tenth Edition, corrected.
To which is now first perfixed, an account of the Author.

Dec. 12, 1806.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT forty miles from Pittsburgh on the Ohio river, a handsome tract of 400 Acres of Land, a large proportion thereof is first rate, about thirty acres under improvement, there are three excellent Sugar Camps, a Grist mill and Distillery in good repair on the premises. It is well calculated for Ship or Boat Building, abounding with timber of the first quality, the buildings are replete with conveniencies for the immediate reception of a family; likewise on the bank of the river, a good House and valuable Lots, an eligible stand for a store or any other business. The property will be disposed of low for cash. The title is indisputable. For terms apply to *WILLIAM C. LARWILL*, Attorney at Law, at the Post Office, Fawcett's Town, State of Ohio, who has several other Tracts of Land for Sale in this neighbourhood.

August 15, 1806. tf

STOP THE RUNAWAY.

Ten Cents Reward.

RANAWAY *from the subscriber on Sunday morning last, an apprentice boy to the Taylor trade, by the name of ROBERT P. IDEN, about 15 years of age, dark hair, snub-nose, and lame in one leg, occasioned by a white swelling. Had on when he went away a wool hat, jacket and trowsers of brown coating, woollen stockings, and shoes; it is not known what other apparel he took with him. It is supposed that he has been persuaded away, therefore, whoever returns the said boy will be entitled to the above reward but no charges, and if any person will give information who enticed him away, they shall be entitled to Ten Dollars, as I am determined, on discovery, to prosecute to the utmost rigour of the law.*

JOHN LINTON, Taylor,
Market between Second and Third Streets.

Pittsburgh, December 15, 1806.

GEORGE MOWRY,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed to Pittsburgh, and that he carries on all manner of

Blacksmith Work,

in the *Stone Building* at the south corner of the Diamond, where those who please to call may be supplied with the best work on the shortest notice, and upon the best terms; and from his attention to business he hopes to receive encouragement from a generous public.

Pittsburgh, December 15, 1806.

☞ Merchants ascending or descending the rivers may be supplied with the best warranted Axes, Hoes, or any other kind of work, on the shortest notice.

N. B. Two Apprentices wanted to the above business. None need apply but Lads of good character.

DAVID M'KEEHAN's
GENERAL CATALOGUE,
(CONTINUED FROM NO. 1045.)
RELIGION.

Natural Theolygy; or evidences of the existence and attributes of the Deity, collected from the appearances of Nature, by Wm. Paley, D. D.
Owen on Sin
Proof of the true and eternal Godhead, by Wynpersse
Pious Christian instructed in the Nature and practice of the principal exercises of piety, used in the Catholic Church, by Bishop Hay
Reason and Faith; by one of the sons of Abraham to his Brethren
Rowe's Devout exercises
Letters
Remarks on the Book of Daniel and the Revelations
Religious Courtship
Religion of the Fashionable World
Russel's Sermons
Refuge, by the author of the Guide to Domestic Happiness
Strong's Sermons, 2 vols.
Smith's ditto
Spalding's Lectures, concerning the coming and Kingdom of Christ
Student and Pastor, by Mason
St. Pierre's Vindication of Divine Providence, derived from a Philosophical and moral survey of nature and of man; with a frontispiece and map of the world
Stoddard on appearing at the day of judgement in the righteousness of Christ, opened and applied
Testaments, large quarto
Ditto ditto neatly bound and lettered
Ditto ditto ditto with maps and plates
School and common Testaments
Ditto ditto with Psalms
Unerring authority of the Catholic church in matters of Faith.
Vincent on the Catechism
Witsius on the covenants between God and Man, comprehending a complete body of divinity, 3 vols.
Wisdom in Miniature, or young gentleman and lady's pleasing instructor
Winchester's lectures on the prophecies, 2 vols.
Witherspoon's works, 4 vols.
Wallin's Lectures on primitive Christianity: in doctrine, experience, worship, discipline and manners, as it appeared in the church at Jerusalem, in the time of the Apostles: also on the epistle to the church at Sardis; and on the faithful in the days of Malachi: with notes, reflections and addresses
White's Sermons
Whitby's discourses
Whitefield's Sermons
Ditto Memoirs
Week's preparation for the worthy receiving the Lord's Supper, recommended to the devout in general; and particularly to the members of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America
Wilberforce's practical view of the prevailing religious system of professed Christians in the higher and middle classes, contrasted with real Christianity.
Willison's works, complete, 4 vols.
Example of plain Catechising
Sacramental Directory
Ditto Meditations and Advices
Willison on the Sabbath
Watt's Psalms
Ditto ditto small
Ditto ditto and Hymns
Ditto ditto ditto large
Ditto ditto ditto broad
Ditto ditto ditto small, fine.

NOTICE.

THE Office of Discount and Deposit at Pittsburgh, will not be open for business on Christmas day. All notes due at the Office on that day must be paid on the day preceding.

Notes for discount will be received on Tuesday the 23d.

Pittsburgh, December 15, 1806.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Pitt township, Allegheny county, on the night of the 16th inst. a bright bay MARE, supposed to be 6 years old last spring, her off hind foot white, with a patch down her face, between 14 and 15 hands high, a natural trotter, shod before. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JAMES M'CUTCHEN.

November 22, 1806.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Erie and Waterford Turnpike Company are respectively informed, that a second call is made to pay the further sum of fifteen dollars on each share by them held, on or before the first day of January next to HENRY BALDWIN, Esq. *Pittsburgh*; RALPH MARLIN, Esq. *Meadville*; JOHN VINCENT, Esq. *Waterford*; or to the subscriber at *Erie*.

By order of the President and Managers,
JUDAH COLT, *Treasurer.*

Erie, 29th October, 1806. 1m.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE LANDS on Chartiers creek, the property of General Hand, deceased, will be Sold by his Administrators. Their excellent quality, and their vicinity to Pittsburgh will render them an advantageous purchase. Apply to CHARLES SMITH, Esq. in Lancaster, or the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ALEXANDER ADDISON.

Pittsburgh, 15th September, 1806. tf.

By yesterday's Mail.

NEW-YORK, *December* 9.

By the fast sailing ship Eugena, Captain Boden, arrived here last evening in 37 days from Amsterdam, we have received the following intelligence:

BATTLE OF JENA.

Jena, October 15—5 *o'clock, A. M.*—The battle of Jena fought yesterday, is one of the most memorable in history.

The Prussians amounted to the number of 150,000; they lost 200 pieces of cannon, and 30 stand of colours, besides 28,000 prisoners of war. The duke of Brunswick and General Ruchel are killed. Prince Henry of Prussia is badly wounded. A great number of generals, besides many officers of rank are wounded.—The loss of the French army is, comparatively, infinitely less; yet we have in the hospitals of Jena, 1200 wounded, and in those of Naumburg 1500. There is no other general killed on our part, but general of brigade Billy, a great man. The French army has acquired great glory.

Marshal Davoust, who was stationed in the narrow passage of Koesen, and before Naumberg left the enemy notime to tarry; he fought the whole day, and threw more than 60,000 men into confusion, which were commanded by Mollendorf, Kalkreuth, and the king in person.

The Queen of Prussia was pursued by a troop of horse. She was obliged to take shelter in Weimar, and three hours before our advaced posts arrived there, she had fled from thence; she took a road which was full of our troops, and it is therefore very likely she has been overtaken.

Our troops reached Weimer in the evening, pursuing the rear guard of the enemy on the left flank; on the left marshal Davoust pursued them as far as Neustad. His head quarters were at Eikardsburgh this morning. It is supposed that the enemy is endeavoring to collect his forces on the side of Frankenhausen, in order to reach Magdeburg. The enemy must have suffered a great loss, which will not be ascertained until late. Six of their generals are prisoners of war besides a great number of colonels.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 10.

Hostilities commenced on the 9th of October between the French and Prussian armies, on the side of Saxony, and had been continued in a series of hard fought battles until the 17th. Although the details are given through the medium of papers in the interest of France, they are of so decisive a cast as to leave no doubt that the advantage was conclusively in favor of the French army, whose rapid success, in the present campaign, even exceeds its atchievments against the combined forces of Austria and Russia.

As no statement is given in these advices of the Russian troops, it is impostible to conjecture whether they would reach the scene of action in season to succour the Prussians, whose queen and royal family had fled, and whose capital must, in all probability, have opened its gates to the victorious Napoleon.

A commercial gentleman politely favoured the editor with the following extract of a letter, dated Amsterdam, October 28, 1806.

"Since I wrote you last, strange events have occurred—the war is terminated in its commencement!—The first serious action that has been fought, has decided, not the campaign only, but the fate of a kingdom, and by the last accounts the Plenipo's are at Berlin for the purpose of negociating peace—the Prussian army is destroyed, and what will be the result heaven alone knows."

Valuable Medicines.

received from RICHARD LEE's Patent and Family Medicine Store, New-York.

HAMILTON'S
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

PREPARED ONLY BY RICHARD LEE.

Which have within four years past cured upwards of one hundred and eighty thousand persons of both sexes, of every age and in every situation of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions of foulness, in the stomach and bowels.

THIS medicine bears no anology whatsoever to others of the similar title, so commonly complained of as operating with violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence of this remedy is its being suited to every age and constitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent and is so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old, though no worms exist in the body, but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul and offensive; and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders. They are particularily efficacious in carrying off all gross humours and eruptions; and are the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on any occasion.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath, especially in the morning, bad and corrupted gums; itching in the nose and about the seat; convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometime privation of speech; startling and grinding of the teeth in sleep; irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voratious; purging with slimy and fœtid stools; vomiting; large and hard belly; pains and sickness at the stomach; pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits; slow fever with small and irregular pulse; a dry cough, extensive thirst; sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms should have immediate recourse to *Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges*, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine, given occasionally during the warm season, will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children," a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known and has restored to health and strength a great number

CASES OF CURES.

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain, either by letter or personal application—not being performed in Europe, nobody knows where, but at home.

AFFIDAVIT.

Mitchael Duffy, residing at No. 47, Wilkes-street Fell's Point, in the city of Baltimore voluntary maketh oath that the following statement is just and true.

In the beginning of May last, my three children, a boy of seven, and two girls, the one of five and the other three years of age, were taken very ill, nearly at the same time, of a common fever, as I then supposed; but was soon convinced the disorder was caused by worms. They were frequently troubled with convulsion fits and violent startings in their sleep, and with almost continual vomiting and purging, particularily the youngest. I made immediate application to a physician of the first reputation and medicines were administered with a confidence of success which only increased our disappointment. The children grew daily worse, and I was absolutely without hopes of their recovery. The youngest soon appeared almost devoid of animation, scarcely an inhabitant of this world. In this distressing moment I was told that Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges had performed cures in many cases equally desperate. I immediately purchased a box, and gave each of them a dose, which in a few hours produced the most considerable effects; the least voided a great number of very large worms, and the second thousand of small ones, many of them not a quarter of an inch long. In the youngest they seemed to be consumed, and had the appearance of skins and slimy matter. I repeated the dose, agreeable to the paper of directions, and they all speedily recovered a good state of health, which they still [illegible]subsequent[illegible], though five months have nearly elapsed since they were on the borders of the grave, and the death of the whole seemed to be inevitable.

Sworn before me the 29th day of Sept. 1799.

J. SMITH.

From David Cassat, Esq. Attorney at Law.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York-Town, Pennsylvania.

SIR,

I have in several instances of late had reason to believe that my children were afflicted with worms, and after trying other remedies to no purpose, have administered Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges; the consequences have uniformly been, that the symptoms were immediatly removed, and the children restored to their usual health. This happened in some cases, even where the advice and aid of phisicians have failed. I think I can, from sufficient experience, say, that the Lozenges are the most efficacious remedy now in use for the worms as well as other ordinary complaints of children, such as relaxation of the bowels, indigestion, loss of appetite, &c. &c. You are at liberty to publish the above if you think proper.

DAVID CASSAT.

To Dr. John Spangler.

The above valuable medicines is equally efficacious when administered to adults, as may be seen by a number of respectable certificates, contained in a pamphlet, to be had gratis at the place of sale—and to prevent the purchase of inferior articles. observe the Lozenges are sold in Pittsburgh by Mr. JOHN ANTHONY TARASCON ONLY.

Where also may be had prepared by Richard Lee,

Patent and Family Medicine,

Celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable—particularly Coughs and Colds, Asthma, Approaching Consumption, Gout, Rheumatism, Sprains, Palsy, Head-ache, Tooth-ache, Corns, Itch, Diseases of the Eyes, Ring Worms, Tetters, Inward Weaknesses, Nervous Disorders, Female complaints, Hooping Cough, &c.

July 8. tf.

PLANE MANUFACTORY.

M. ELLIS & Co.

BEG leave to inform the Public that they have commenced the *Plane Making* Business in all its various branches, *Pittsburgh*, in Second Street, near the corner of Liberty Street, where those who please to favour them with their custom may rely upon PLANES of a superior quality, and on reasonable terms.

☞ All orders duly attended to with punctuality and dispatch.

September 16th, 1806. tf.

Being duly impowered for that purpose, I offer for SALE.

A large Tract of Land,

in Beaver county, on both sides of Racoon creek about three or four miles from the mouth, adjoining to Bryan's mills, and known by the name of Col. Simm's land. A great bargain may be had for good payments, and the title indisputable. Enquire of CHARLES MORGON, near the premises, or of the subscriber in Pittsburgh. PRESLEY NEVILL.

Valuable Mills for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for Sale those valuable Mills known by the name of "*Wingfield Mills*," situate on Chartiers creek, 10 miles from Pittsburgh. The grist mill is now in compleat repair, and all the necessary apparatus for doing business on a large scale, and the saw mill may be put in repair at a small expence. There are 32 acres of good land, well improved, attached to the mills, and on which there is two dwelling houses, a commodious still house on a never failing spring, a large barn, stables, smoke house, and other out-houses. One of the dwelling houses is conveniently situated for a miller. For terms and further particulars, apply to the subscriber on the premises

PETER DECLARY.

November 28, 1806.

THOMAS PERKINS,

Respectfully informs the Public that he has just commenced the

Gold, Silver Smith & Watch *Business,*

IN Market Street, a few doors above Mr. John Scull's corner. Having served a regular apprenticeship in one of the first Shops in Philadelphia, he will engage to perform in some of the most difficult branches of the business (such as Plate Gold work, &c.) equal to any thing done in the City and at the lowest prices. He hopes, by his attention, punctuality, and experience in the business, to merit the patronage of the public.

Pittsburgh, October 26, 1806.

Land for Sale.

A VALUABLE Farm containing two hundred acres, on the waters of Girty's Run six miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract there is a good two story square log House, and upwards of thirty acres of clear land, part of which is in good grass, together with good stabling.—The whole of the improvements are new and in good order, and the land of the first quality.

Also, one hundred and forty eight acres on the waters of Pine Creek, twelve miles from Pittsburgh. On this farm there is fifteen acres of clear land, part in grass, together with a good cabin and stable. This land is of a good quality.

Also, two hundred acres on the waters of Conequenessing creek, in Butler county, six miles from Butler Town. On this farm there is a small improvement. This land is of the first quality. For terms apply to PHILIP MOWRY, Pine Grove mills, on Pine creek.

August 25, 1806. tf.

FOR SALE AT
T. CROMWELL's
Commission Store.

FRENCH BRANDY,
Holland Gin,
Jamaica Spirits,
Lisbon Wine,
Cyder,
Peach Brandy,
Soal, Harness, and Upper Leather,
Superfine Flour of a superior quality by the Barrel,
And a quantity of Lake Salt.

Pittsburgh, April 3, 1806.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by bond, note, or book account are requested to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence will be given.

JOSEPH DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, July 7, 1806.

He has on hand a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware and Groceries,

which he will sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

N. B. A Two Story Brick HOUSE, well finished, near the Market House, to be Rented.

Hemp wanted; for which a generous price will be given.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they continue to carry on the

Fulling Business,

In all its various branches, at John Cavet's Fulling mill, on Brush creek, North Huntingdon township, Westmoreland county. Those who may please to favour them with their custom may depend on having their work done in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms, and for the convenience of persons living at a distance Cloth will be received at the Store of *Mr. John Irwin*, in Pittsburgh, and returned there when finished, which will be without delay. It is requested of those who send cloth to put a written direction on it.

JOSIAH & JOHN HARVEY.

October 27, 1806.

FOR SALE,
Land on the Franklin Road,

Within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh.

I will sell nine small surveys, containing from 70 to 150 acres in each tract, within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh, on the Franklin road. For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. who is fully authorised to sell and convey, or to

JOHN WILKINS, Jr.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1805.

FOR SALE.

TWO Hundred Acres of Land, strict measure, situate in St. Clair township, Allegheny county, five miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of Andrew M'Farlane and others; the land is of an excellent quality, about 80 acres cleared and under good fence. On the premises are a dwelling house, spring house, barn, and apple orchard. The whole tract is well watered, and can be conveniently divided into two lots of one hundred acres each, for the accommodation of purchasers.—The terms of Sale will be made easy. Enquire on the premises.

JAMES MARTIN.

November 17, 1806.

Pittsburgh Point Brewery.

THE public are respectfully informed that the Point Brewery is in operation. Porter fit for the Natchez and New-Orleans market can be furnished at any time at seven dollars ninety cents per barrel. Best Strong Beer for exportation or home consumption at six dollars and of a middling quality for families at three dollars fifty cents per barrel, delivered in whole or half barrels any where in the Borough, as usual. Orders from the Town or Country, directed to the subscriber, will be carefully attended to.

For J. O'Hara,
GEORGE SHIRAS.

November 3, 1806.

FOR SALE.

A Valuable Tract of Land,

In Peters Township, Washington County, on a branch of Peters creek, containing about 900 acres, equal, if not superior in quality and situation to most land in this country, and not more than four miles from the Monongahela river, fifteen miles from Pittsburgh, the great road from which to Brownsville, passes thro' the tract, as also the road from Elizabeth Town to Washington; there are several Meeting Houses in the neighbourhood and Mills and Distilleries convenient. There is three farms on this tract containing upwards of 176 acres of cleared land well improved, the residue well timbered and watered, a considerble part of which being well adapted for meadow. The whole will be sold together or sub-divided, to suit purchasers. A small part of the purchase money will be expected at the time of sale, for the remainder a credit will be given bearing interest. An indisputable title with a general warrantee will be given. This tract adjoins that on which James Barclay now lives, and is occupied by James Anderson, Samuel Price, and Henry Potter, tenants, who will shew the premises. For further particulars apply to the proprietors in Pittsburgh.

PRESLEY NEVILL,
ISAAC CRAIG.

March 1, 1804.

JOHN CARR,
Cabinet, Chair Maker & Turner,

LATELY FROM PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFLLY informs his friends and the Public in general, that he has removed to the three story frame House, next door to the corner of Front in Market Street, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, where he continues to carry on the Cabinet and Chair Making in all its various branches. Orders of every description will be thankfully received and duly attended to.

J. CARR, takes the liberty of informing them that he intends pursuing his business extensively, and has procured excellent journeymen from Philadelphia, as well as a good supply of stuff. He has now on hand a handsome assortment of Furniture, which he will WARRANT, and is determined to sell at the most reduced prices. He returns his sincere thanks for their past favours and hopes by his experience and attention to his business to merit a continuance of them.

Merchants and others descending the river, can be supplied at the shortest notice, for cash or the usual credit.

N. B. Country produce at market price taken in exchange for furniture.

Pittsburgh, September 5, 1805.

JOSEPH HARBESON,

At the sign of the STILL, *in Market Street, between Second & Third Sreets, just from Philadelphia, has commenced the* Copper and Tin Manufactures, *in Pittsburgh, and has now for Sale, and shall continue to keep a supply of all sizes of Stills demanded.*

STILLS of every size and description,
Copper Boilers for Brewers,
Hatters' Kettles,
Soap Boilers' ditto,
Tea Kettles,
Brass and copper Wash Kettles, and every other article in the Copper line.
A handsome assortment of Tin Ware.

It being his intention to pursue the business extensively, he hopes for the patronage of the Public, and any orders left shall be punctually fulfilled, and at the most reasonable prices.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1805.

N. B. Merchantable Whiskey at Market Price, taken in part pay for Stills.

A few Barrels good Whiskey, for Sale

One new *Brewing Copper*, ready made containing near 700 gallons.

☞ TIN by the box, for Sale.

He intends keeping on hand from 50 to 100 Stills, assorted. Any person living at a distance will not meet with a disappointment by sending here for Stills.

Apprentices Wanted,

TO THE

Boot and Shoemaking Business.

BOYS between the age of 14 and 16, and brought up in the country would be prefered.

JAMES RIDDLE.

Pittsburgh, November 10, 1806.